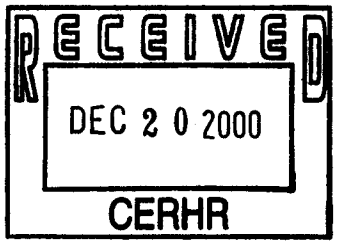
Kemikalieinspektionen



20th December 2000

Comments on NTP-CERHR Expert Panel Report on Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate and Dibutyl phthalte.

Dear Dr. Shelby,

Thank you for allowing us an extended period to comment the NTP-CERHR Expert Panel Report on Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.

Firstly we would like to congratulate you on your thorough and excellent presentation of information in your report on DEHP.

In overall we agree with the conclusions reached in the NTP-CERHR report on DEHP, with the exception for the conclusion that was reached with regards to the general adult population i.e. "minimal concern that ambient human exposures adversely affect adult human reproduction". We differ in our selection and emphasis placed on the Kurata et al. and Arcadi et al studies. Our assessment is found in detail in our EU Risk Assessment Report on DEHP (see attachment). For instance, considering the available information on the adverse testicular effects of DEHP and MEHP observed both in rodents and non-rodents we consider that exposure to DEHP is of concern also for adult humans. Although DEHP did not induce any adverse effects in the testes of sexually mature marmosets at both kinetically relevant (≥200 mg/kg/d) and irrelevant doses (e.g. 2500 mg/kg/d), there is at present no evidence that adult marmosets are the most relevant species regarding extrapolating testes effects to man. It is acknowledged that a recent publication (Sharpe et al) has demonstrated that the development of Sertoli cells in prepubertal marmosets are more similar to man than in the prepubertal rat, however, there is to our knowledge, limited toxicokinetic data (including biotransformation information) available for DEHP in the man and marmoset, neither is there any data available that support that the adult marmoset should be a more relevant species for man than other species from a dynamic point of view. . Furthermore, the effects of MEHP on marmoset apes is not known.

In our report we have accepted the results of the Arcadi et al to identify an LOAEL. We note from your report that you have not used the study to identify an NOAEL/LOAEL because you have concerns about the "exposure conditions" and this problem was not resolved by contacting the authors. We feel that it would be of benefit if you would more transparently detail your concerns in the report. Based on the physical-chemical properties of DEHP (lower density than water) and feeding practices normally used, we would, however, expect that the animals would have possibly received a lower dose of DEHP than document. In addition, that the recent study of Li et al., demonstrating effects on cell proliferation with a single dose of DEHP in three 3-day old rat pups further indicates that low doses of DEHP can cause adverse effects in very young rodents.

Exposure
We would also welcome a discussion of life time exposure and the possible consequences for a given population when considering a specific exposure scenario as a "snap-shot" in time. Although adults may be considered to be less sensitive to the effects of DEHP than young individuals, the young have previously been exposed to DEHP *via* other pathways of exposure. Because DEHP is ubiquitously present in our environment, persistent exposure, at a steady-state level, would be expected to occur both *in utero* and be life-long. It would be interesting if you would consider in your report the overall life time exposure with regard to the conclusion concerning adults.

The presence of DEHP in dental products intended for use by children is an area of potential concern. We know that this type of exposure occurs and we are endeavouring to collect further information – perhaps you have better access to this type of information in the US and, therefore, would consider including such information in your report.

We have detailed additional exposure situations in our EU Risk Assessment Report that may be relevant for your report:

- Car interiors
- Plastic gloves both in the residential setting and occupationally
- Occupational dermal exposure
- Dermal exposure of children to toys and child equipment

DBP
Concerning DBP, it is used in the coatings of pharmaceutical preparations (see attachment). For additional information, contact Kerstin Bergman at the Swedish Medical Protection Agency <Kerstin.Bergman@mpa.se>

Attachments:

- EU Risk Assessment Report on Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate – December 2000
- Exposure information on DBP in pharmaceuticals

New studies:
Loff et al., Polyvinylchloride Infusion Lines Expose Infants to Large Amounts of Toxic Plasticizers. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, Vol 35, 1775-1781, 2000

Li LH, Jester WF, Laslett AL, and Orth Jm. (2000). A single dose of di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in neonatal rats alters gonocytes, reduces Sertoli cell proliferation, and decreases cyclin D2 expression. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 166, 222-229

Sharpe RM, Walker M, Millar MR, Atanassova, Morris K, McKinnell C, Saundrs PTK and Fraser HM. (2000). Effect of neonatal gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist administration on Sertoli cell number and testicular development in the marmoset: comparison with the rat. Biology of Reproduction 62, 1685-1693, 2000